

A True

Bb-9-29

# NARRATIVE //

Of the Death of the  
RIGHT HONOURABLE

The

~~see Bb. 9. 20.~~

## Lord Cornwallis.

PUBLISHED

For common satisfaction.

And for the necessary Vindication of Mr  
*Easton*, from those Calumnies that are spread about the  
Town, concerning the occasion thereof.

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*A lying Tongue is but for a moment. Prov. 12. 19.*

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L O N D O N;

Printed in the Year, 1673,

BOUND BY  
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NARRATIVE

OF THE

First Voyage

TO THE

Islands of the South Sea

By Captain James Cook

1771-1775

LONDON

Printed by J. DODD, in Pall Mall



**H**IS Lordship having signified to a very worthy Person of the City (his Lordships affectionately loving friend) his great desire of being acquainted with Mr. Easton, and that Mr. Easton would administer something to him, for his present indisposition of body, which was a debility of His Stomach, attended with a swelling in His Legs: Mr. Easton did upon Wednesday (the 9th. of April) wait upon His Lordship. His Lordship did earnestly desire Mr. Easton to undertake him: Who took a full account of His Lordships state, and of the procatartick cause: Enquired whether His Lordship could vomit easily. To whom His Lordship reply'd, It was that which he could do with as much ease as most men. That he had taken a vomit, not above a week or ten days before, of an Apothecary. That it wrought with much ease. And that he did apprehend, another would contribute much to the recovery of his health.

His Lordship desired Mr. Easton to come next morning (Thursday April 10.) and give it.

Accordingly Mr. Easton waited upon his Lordship the said Thursday morning, about eight a clock. His Lordship had ordered Posset-drink to be made. The vomit (being a most excellent Antimonial preparation, very well known to and used by many Persons of great judgement and experience, and which Mr. Easton had given to above an hundred persons, not only Adults, but even Children of two, three, and four years old, without the least bad symptom accompanying or ensuing it's operation; as may easily be proved) was exhibited, about half an hour after eight. About ten his Lordship had one little vomit, without the least illness precedent, that his Lordship would own, or that was perceptible by those Persons (which were not a few) that came in this interim, into the Room.

Mr. Easton observing how faintly the dose given did operate, not making any commotion nor like to do, told his Lordship. That he did now perceive he had not given near enough. His Lordship replied to Mr. Easton, That his Apothecary told him, that he did always make up for Him a dose double to that which he gave to any other person whatsoever. Whereupon Mr. Easton gave his Lordship a small quantity more of the same, the former and the latter conjunctly, not exceeding the dose which he has frequently given to other Persons, and also taken into his own body, without the least bad symptom ensuing.

In the very instant of taking it (probably from his Lordships nauseating of it) he vomited a second time, and threw up the greatest part of what he last took. He drank a draught of Posset-drink, and about an hour after vomited a third time, without precedent sickness, or straining much in the vomiting.

By two a clock his Lordship had a fourth vomit, which he did a little promote with his finger thrust into his throat: being desirous to vomit more than (as he now perceiv'd) that Medicine would procure. About one a clock his Lordship had one motion down-wards: another about two and about three more by three a clock, with which his Lordship was exceedingly pleased. At three a clock he found himself very well compos'd, call'd for his dinner. Mr. Easton told him, if he had an appetite he might eat. His Lordship did eat mutton-broath, pretty freely, and two ribs of a neck of mutton boyl'd; and drank heartily several times. An hour after his Lordship told Mr. Easton that his dinner did lye very well in his Stomach. That he had not been sick at all in the operation, and that he felt himself at Stomach now as well, as ever he was in his life. Whereupon after five a clock, Mr. Easton took his leave of his Lordship. And from that time, being Thursday about five in the afternoon, Mr. Easton never gave his Lordship any thing, as the sequel of this Narrative will manifest.

Mr. Easton is inform'd, that his Lordship did venture too far into the Air that Thursday night. Upon Friday in the Afternoon about five a clock, Mr. Easton came to wait upon his Lordship. He met with his

Lord-

Lordships Gentleman. And enquired concerning his Lordships health. My Lords Gentleman reply'd, That he was very well, but at present was lain down upon his bed to take a nap. That on Thursday night as his Lordships going to bed, his Lord did exceedingly commend the operation and effect of what he had taken from the hands of Mr. Easton. Telling him that, that little which that Person had given him, had done him more good already, than (to use his Lordships own words as related to Mr. Easton by his Lordships Gentleman) all the slip-slops he had taken this half year. That his Lord was exceeding well at his rising that Friday morning. And that he had been abroad that day. He told Mr. Easton also; that his Lord had had five or six stools that day already. To whom Mr. Easton reply'd, That he did not think it worth while to awaken his Lordship. That all was as well with his Lord as his heart could wish. That he was very glad to hear that his Lordship had stools that day. That he was certain that what stools soever his Lordship had, they would not debilitate nature (as some purgative medicines will.) That he had thoughts of prescribing his Lordship some Pills to be taken the next morning; but finding that (by what his Lord had taken) Nature took occasion to move down-wards so benignly: He would take more time, and wait upon his Lord on Monday morning: and so Mr. Easton departed, without seeing my Lord at that time. His Lordship went abroad again (as Mr. Easton is informed) that Friday night, yet rested well that night rose well on Saturday morning (April 12.) and went to Kensington, returned by dinner time, And did eat for his dinner (at the house of Sir J. D.) Frumery and boyled Salmon hot and butter'd. Whereupon about three hours after, his Lordship found a great alteration in himself, and soon after shivered as at the first insult of an Ague. This coldness continued from 6 till about 9 or 10 a clock that Saturday night. Then his Lordship fell into a very violent burning, which continued till towards 5 or 6 a clock on Sunday morning. Then he fell into a small warm sweat till about 9 or 10 that Sunday morning: And whilst that Sweat continued was something better than he had been all night. But to this time his Lordship did not send out for the advice of Mr. Easton or of any other  
Phy-

Physitian. About 10 a clock that Sunday morning his Lordship from his warm sweat, fell into a cold clammy sweat. Hereupon Mr. Easton was sent for, who came to his Lordship about half an hour after 12. Who taking his Lordship by the hand found it very cold, and that he had very little or no pulse. Mr. Easton told his Lordship he was very sorry to find his Lordship in that condition: and desired his Lordship to tell him, by what means he came into it. To whom his Lordship reply'd, I do much fear I surfeited my self yesterday. How, my Lord (reply'd Mr. Easton) what did your Lordship eat? His Lordship reply'd, I did eat Frumety and butter'd Salmon, and felt ill about 2 or 3 hours after, as if I should have an Ague, very cold for 2 or 3 hours; and then very hot all night; and then into a sweat. These things his Lordship spake to Mr. Easton before his Gentleman and some others. Hereupon Mr. Easton was about to have given his Lordship an excellent Stomachick Cordial, prepared by a very worthy Helmontian a Dr. of Physick in the City. The singular efficacy of which (for the fortification of the Archeas or vital spirit of the Stomach, and the enabling Nature, to throw off by sweat or stool, or possibly (in this case of his Lordships) by gentle peuking (rather than vomiting) whatsoever in any part (but especially in the Stomach) doth eppress her) hath been experimented often when all other means failed, and when the Patient hath been reduced to the utmost extremity: And I think will be readily acknowledged by all that understand any thing of the Nature of such medicines, and their preparations. And particularly, a Person of very good Quality an acquaintance of his Lordships that was there present, did profess to Mr. Easton upon his seeing and tasting the said Cordial, That he upon his own experience did highly approve it. And that if he had 10000 l. per annum: depending upon my Lords life, he would trust to the efficacy of the said Cordial in that case. But Mr. Easton was not allow'd to do it, because a Physitian, very well known in Court and City, interdicted him, To whom Mr. Easton reply'd Sir my Lord is in a very dangerous condition, if you will not permit me to give him this Cordial, pray order him something presently your self. The Dr. said he had appointed something, and that his Lordship had taken it, which was Carduus



Carduus Posset-drink and that his Lordship must drink of that, till he had over-charged his Stomach. And order was accordingly given, by the said Physitian to his Lordships Gentleman to repeat the exhibition thereof. Mr. Easton Sir, why do you think fit to appoint Carduus posset? Dr. To wash out of my Lords stomach the reliques of your poisonous medicine.

Mr. Easton Sir, there was no poison in it.

Dr. Was it not Antimony? Mr Easton Yes Sir it was Antimony.

Dr. Why Antimony is poison. Mr. Easton Sir, I wonder to hear you affirm so before you know the preparation. Is not Crocus Metallorum Antimony? And what vomit do you give more frequently? I will assure you Sir this is a much better preparation of Antimony than that. And therefore do not proceed upon this mistake in your administrations to my Lord. For his present dangerous illness is not from any reliques of my medicine (of which I dare assure you there are none at this time remaining in his Lordships stomach) but from a surfeit (as his Lordship himself saith) contracted by his eating Frumety and butter'd Salmon. Dr. I shall order him nothing else. Mr. Easton, Sir what do you expect from this Posset-drink? Dr. If he will either vomit 3 or 4 times, or have so many stools he may escape, or else he will dye. Mr. Easton, Sir, I dare assure you, you cannot cause my Lord to vomit by your Posset-drink. I know so much by my observation I made on Thursday. And if he vomit not pray Sir consider what will be the consequence of loading and over charging his stomach with such a mass of Posset-drink: His Lordships spirits being so very low as they are, which had need to be raised by some spiritual volatile Medicine, and the tone of the stomach be thereby corroborated, not debilitated and oppress'd with so large a quantity of Posset-Drink.

And as for stools, I wonder you should endeavour to occasion them, seeing you say, he has had too many already. But Sir, if you are for vomiting, what think you of lene vomitivum? Dr. What? Mr. Easton what think you Sir, of Sal vitrioli? Dr. I know Gilla Theophrasti. But I shall give him nothing else but what I have already appointed. Mr. Easton, why then Sir, do as you please I have done. Whereupon Mr. Easton

Easton forsook the Room and saw my Lord no more.

About three a clock (i.e. about an hour after Mr. Eastons departure) there was (as Mr. Easton is informed) ligatures made upon his Lordships arms and thighs. About five a clock there was a vein opened, and (as is reported) eleven ounces of blood taken. Within a quarter, or half an hour after his Lordship departed.

**This**





**T**His being a just Narrative of the manner of the death of that Noble Lord : though the bare Narration be enough to satisfy, all unprejudiced Physicians, yet these following Observations, are presented for the information of others.

1. That Mr. *Easton* who gave my Lord the vomit, is a Person of Integrity and Learning : particularly in the knowledg and use of the more noble preparations of Physick.

So that 'tis presumed, he is as little like to erre, as any of those formal Doctors, whose brains being employed another way, have made it their business to scandalize him up and down the Town.

2. That this Remedy and his ability to administer it, had been experienced by a Person of the best rank in this City, and from the benefit found thereby, was he recommended by him to his Lordship.

3. That its gentleness and safety in operation, hath been constantly experienced by many other Physicians in their practice : for literature and skill no whit inferiour to that proud and uncharitable Doctor, who first endeavoured to blast the reputation of it.

4. That Mr. *Easton* can produce many scores of worthy Persons, to justify its goodness; both in operation and effect upon their own Bodies, to whom he hath administered it.

5. That it was his Lordships importunity that induced Mr. *E.* to be his Physician, he having taken from others much Physick of the old heavy strain, so far from the gaining advantage by it, that it served only more and more to debilitate his stomach, and habit of Body.

6. If so be the Vomit had been an ill condition'd one : then the Operation would not have been *Mens & coelestis cum bona tolerantia*, that is to say in English, with so good an abearing : for some ill

sympton or other would immediately have ensued the operation. But on the contrary, the Rouze given by this Remedy to his Lordships appetite, the good meal which he made after it, the good agreement of his meat, his Lordships being so well as to go forth that night after it, his own declaring he never found any Physick agree so well with him, and his continuing well all Friday, and Friday night: his rising without complaint on Saturday morning, his journey to *Kensington*, and his following appetite to such food at dinner abroad, as Frumity and buttered Salmon, must needs evince amongst men not drunk with Envy, the goodness of that Medicine: which is farther evidence also, by those easy stools which his Lordship had, the next Morning after the day of taking it; for as much as the subsequent sollicitations of Morbifick matter down by stool, gradually, for a day or two after, is one usual good effect of Antimonial vomits well prepared, tending to the great advantage of Patients, by reason of the rarifying aperitive Nature of Medicines made of that Subject.

7. That his Lordship <sup>never</sup> complained till the third day about three hours after that unhappy Meal of buttered Salmon: a sort of Meat as improper for a long debilitated stomach, and as likely to surfeit it as any: and it was his Lordships own judgement, that the Salmon had done it. Besides the opinion of this high conceited Doctor was, that there was somewhat oppressive in the stomach which ought to have been thrown out; though his Malice to Mr. E. made him lay the cause of it upon his Vomit, rather than the surfeit. But alas, this unchristian and disingenious way of slandering, is the daily practice of a certain knot of Doctors against all Practicers that are not of their own number and confederacy.

8. That Mr. E. his offer of that stomachick Cordial, which the Doctor would not permit my Lord to take, was a more probable means to assist Nature in the Stomack, (it being known to be of an invigorating digestive and abstersive power,) than what vast quantity of Mash called *Carduus* possit used by the Doctor, which not being of force likely to lift out the surfeiting load by vomiting: any rational man would have concluded before-hand, it must of necessity in consequence over-swell, over-whelm and relax the stomach, to the utter ruine of his Lordship, in case it should not vomit him, which as appears it did not.

Certainly since that Doctor thought a vomit necessary at that time

time of my Lords surfeiting, he ought to have had skill enough to have found out one very safe and more to the purpose; and that was the *Gilla Theophrasti* which he despised, when Mr. E. had mentioned it, which was a thousand times more likely to lift the load out of the stomach; and so much the rather to have been used upon that occasion, in regard it ever performs with ease, and leaves the behind it a grand roboration of the Coats of the Stomach; which makes way for a more speedy and effectual confortation by Cordials, after the surfeiting matter is thrown up:

9. Observe of how little regard the judgment of the Doctor ought to be, and of what a spirit he is, who presumed, not only to condemn an Antimonial Medicine, whose preparation he was wholly ignorant of, but to proclaim even *Antimony* it self for poyson, which is one of the noblest Subjects for variety of Remedies, both external and internal that God hath made. A Subject, the use whereof is by him and his Brethren practised, and by them recommended to the whole World in the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, insomuch that the Vomit which they themselves daily prescribe is generally an Antimonial one viz, an infusion of *Crocus Metallorum* in wine: which, for want of better knowledge, they call *Vinum Benedictum*, that is to say, Blessed Wine: though the Nobler sort of Physitians do know it is one of the most churlish Vomits made of Antimony, and far inferiour to the Vomit us'd by Mr. E. as shall be made appear to the whole knot of Calumniators, both by conference and practice, if their confidence please to put things to issue by open Tryal, the Magistrate or the learned, being Judges. Either let them doe this or hold their Tongues.

10. The most remarkable Observation is concerning the practice used after that Doctor had taken my Lord quite out of Mr. *Eastons* hands: for he did (it seems) to palliate himself, take in other Physitians of his own Fraternity; that my Lord might not be said to dye without help. So that now we must suppose there was a Device called a consultation, the usual unhappiness of great Persons, if we may believe what *Pliny* in his Natural History Lib. 29. Cap. 1. said of old, who in *terminis* calls them, *Lamentable and woeful consultations about their Patients*, wherein (says he) you shall ordinarily see them argue and disagree in opinion, while one cannot abide that another mans judgement should take place, and seem to carry away the

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*credit of the Cure.* But in these daies the Doctors fraternity have found out a facile way to end differences; that is upon such occasion, the Senior, be he a wise man or otherwise, controuls the other; dictates what shall be done: and theres the issue of consulting. Whatever becomes of the Patient.

So that in this consult about his Lordship, 'tis to be supposed, that Doctor being Senior and Superior, might give the main stroke in doing what was done; for by opening a vein blood was drawn; and his Lordship dyed immediately after. Now consider the *Contraindicants* in the case: my Lord had long had an ill habit of Body, and now a surfeit; clammy sweats, his Spirits almost defunct, his stomack under a great oppression of indigestible food, the manifest occasion of this disorder; then let Physicians and all men of sense declare, what is to be thought of this Phlebotomy.

11. But if it be true which is reported, that at this Consult a Reason was alledged for the bleeding of him, to wit, that his Lordship laboured under an overcharge or Stagnancy of blood, in some Vessels in or about the heart, &c. Occasioned there by vomiting, and that this stagnancy appeared at the opening of his Lordships Body after death. Whether it be true or no, I am not certain, but this is most certain, that 'tis the common trick among the Tribe of dissectors, to open bodies of their own or other mens Patients, in pretence to satisfy themselves, and the deceased's Kindred touching the cause of death; and thence they alwayes pick out enough before the admiring by-standers, to justify themselves and their own mistakes, by reasons to prove that the Patient was incurable: or else they will be sure to collect dirty matter enough, to cast upon any Physician whom they envy, whose hap it may have been to have given Physick before them to the same Patient; especially if he be not of their Honorary number. And if Mr. E. should suffer by this Trick, he is not the first by many hundreds of able Practitioners and Learned, that hath been thus artificially blasted. So that it were well if this famous City of London, would take Notice of such crafty Abuses for the future. For though sometimes when upon opening of Bodies, the internal parts appear decayed or corrupted in their Tone and Substance: 'tis manifest what brought on Death; yet seeing most diseases lying in the variations of blood and humours, spirits and firmments  
of

of the parts, are in their causes remote from such ocular inspection, let none in these matters be gull'd hereafter. For, that nothing certain can be concluded from the stagnation of blood, or other humors found in any place or passage after death, is evident in this, that Nature upon Deaths approaches, being driven to most violent motions, doth extravasate, intravasate, throw blood and humours in and out, here and there and every where, *Cap-a-pee*, through the most abstruse and unperceivable passages. So that if stagnant or coagulated blood or other humour, be found in any part by Anatomyzing, it cannot be concluded it was so before death. For it was well said of old by *Celsus*, the most prudent of all Physitians in his preface, *Neque quicquam esse stultius, quam quale quicquid vivo homine est, tale existimare esse moriente, imo jam mortuo* : which is in plain English. That nothing is more foolish than to imagine, that things within a man should be in the same state when he is dying, as they were when he was living, much more when he is actually dead. And therefore surely the more probable way of judging the cause of my Lords death, ought to have been grounded upon a stagnancy of the frumenty of the Salmon, rather than an imaginary stagnancy of blood, if any such thing be as was affirmed by that Doctor, and his Brethren.

12. From hence also observe, what mistakes Physitians may be led into by blind supposals and conjectures of blood or other matter loged in this, that, or other secret passage of the Vessels, to be causes of Diseases, when they proceed thereupon to manage Cures by Calculations. *Secundum ductus & Hypothesis Anatomicos*. No man can be against a due enquiry into Anatomy, so far as concerns a being acquainted with the Structure, Figure, Situation and Connexion of the Parts of the Body, especially in cases of Chirurgery, wherein its greatest use doth lye; and of this also it becomes a Physitian not to be ignorant, who ought also to be a Chirurgeon, though the fine-fingured Academick education of Physitians in *England*, hath here unhappily divided the two faculties, the Professors of the one being brought up to twattle, the other to work, the one in their youth to speculative Philosophy, the other from their very first youth in practical drudgery, if I may so call it in comparison with the other: from whence tis observable, we are alwayes furnished with far more able Chirurgeons.



Chirurgeons than Physitians; consider what greater men ever had we in the World, for the old way of Physick formerly, than those that were bred up Chirurgeons? *Galen* himself was bred a Chirurgeon. And where now will you find among the *Galenists* of our Nation, Men for Physick to be named after those famous Persons, bred Chirurgeons; such as were *Pareus*, *Chalmeus*, *Pigraus*, *Guillemean*, *Ingraffias*, *Felix Wurizius*, *Fallopins*, *Vesalius*, *Carcanus*, *Severinus*, *Marchettis*, *Spigelinus*, and the two *Fabricii*, one an *Italian*, the other a *Swisse*, viz. *Hildanus* and *ab Aquapendente*? whose learned works and great performances, made them renowned through the World. But now forsooth a Chirurgeon with us is made so little a thing by our *Doctoral Confederates*, that when he hath a Patient they expect he should not presume to prescribe any thing of internal Physick for the promoting his Cure; though none can judge so well what is fit to be done as himself, so that he remains lyable to the possibility of having his work spoiled, either by the ignorance, or sometimes the malice of another Person that knows little or nothing of the management of a Chirurgical Curation. Besides if our Chirurgeons were excluded, (as thats the desire and aim of their worships) from the practice of Physick: I wonder <sup>how</sup> his Majesty for his Fleets, and the Merchants for theirs, (on which the wealth and glory of this Kingdome doth depend:) would be supplied with able Practitioners for the Sick at Sea, the greatest sickness both Acute and Chronick, being <sup>there</sup> predominant. Not from the fine breed of the *Scholastick Families*, whose learning (so much as it is, and that is but a very few of them) lies quite beside the way that leads to the more noble Family of Physitians; insomuch that when they first come to Town with the learned *Cushon-Cap* and *seru* about them, the very Apothecaries boyes are able to Tutor them in Town practice, laugh at them, and tell Tales behind their backs. Wherefore, seeing the *Juniors* are not fit to be trusted aboard with the Seamen, and the *Seniors* never did serve nor means to do it, and nothing but another great Plague can send them out of *London*, which way can the Sea be served with Physick and Chyrurgery, if *Surgeons-hall* be not to be lookt on as a Colledge of Physitians? and for which of their good services to the Crown, Kingdom and City, will they have the confidence to seek an Autho-



rity, to tuck the necks of all other Physitians, Chirurgeons, and  
 Apothecaries under the girdle of their Jurisdiction? but tis to be  
 hoped the Nation will ere long be convinced, that the laboratory  
 the work-house, the way to be traced before we enter the Library;  
 an Apprentiship from our youth to work and study under a practitioner,  
 is that only which can make one a Doctor: all the rest is but *flucti-  
 nant in nihili Pili, &c.* whereupon tis to be hoped also we shall think  
 it high time that a Reformation be thought of, that the present for-  
 mal way ( which none of the Antients knew ) will be left, and the  
*Academians* be bred up more *Mechanico*, instituted in the operative,  
 before they bent themselves upon the contemplative and philosophi-  
 zing part of Physick. For *Aristotle* said well, *Nihil intellectu, &*  
*quod non prius in sensu*, Nothing lies right in the understanding,  
 that is not first collected by sense: that is by sensible operation.  
 And *Celsus* saith, *Non post rationem inventam esse Medicinam, sed*  
*post inventam Medicinam rationem esse quaesitam.* That remedies  
*Medicinal* were not found out by reasoning: but reasoning came in play  
 being sought out after remedies had been found. From whence tis  
 conclusive, that the sure Notions of Curing, are those which ~~are~~  
 men form unto themselves. First, not by Tradition of Authors,  
 but by reasoning upon their own and others experiments, whose  
 operations and effects they have seen. But for Physitians bred the  
 fine way he saith, *Etiam sapientia studiosos maximos esse Medicos*  
*si rationibus hoc faceret; nunc illis verba superesse, deesse medendi sci-*  
*entiam*, to wit, that your Students of Philosophy ( meaning the old  
 way of Philosophy ) were the greatest Physitians: if reasoning could  
 make them so, now that sort of men abound with words, but wants  
 the Science of Curing. Yet they ( he saith a little after ) do bear  
 away the Bell in the World, *Ingenium & facundium vincere,*  
*morbos autem non eloquentia sed remediis curari*: that is, They that  
 have a witty knack of talk, prevail above others in the Opinion  
 of the People, though diseases are not to be cured by fine words but by  
 Remedies. And therefore tis hoped the Magistrates, Nobility  
 and Gentry of the Land, will accordingly steer their judgement  
 in the choice of Physitians, and one time or other give a helping  
 hand towards a reforming of the Education of men for the practice of  
 this Faculty. This may serve also for an Item to our young Students  
 in the Universities how to prevent the loss of time, Tis not a  
 formal

formal degree in Physick at last, that will make amends for it, or give them satisfaction, if men of conscience and ingenuity. And as for Anatomy, I do not disclaim against it. A competent knowledge therein is most commendable and necessary in many cases, though a just Treatise may shortly evince to the World how little use it is of, in managing the Cures of most internal diseases, *a Capite ad Calcem*: and how little advance (as Mr. Boyle long since observed) the practice of physick hath received by the pretended novel discoveries: every Anatomist boasting like School-boys, that he hath found out more Birds Nests than his Fellows; and then he struts in Print with disquisitions thereupon, though the Issue be that none of them all, from the time of *Galen* to this day, but contradict one another. So that controverted curiosities must needs be a *sweet* uncertain ground to take aim upon, in so serious a work as the hitting of the Nature of Diseases, and their Remedies. And tis most ridiculous to observe what a clatter is made among us, with Dogs, Cats and other Creatures about these trivial enquiries. Not that such Nicities are to be discommended in Gentlemen, who may spend their time that way, or in those Physitians who have little else to do but to dissect them, and then to discourse for recreation. But *Hic est fundus Calamitatis nostrae*, the Bane of the profession of Physick, that it attains so little improvement in the world, is this; That while there is a manifest faction driven among Professors to magnifie one another in these matters, as if they were able to make a man a Physitian above others, and to establish the main ground for students to build a Reputation upon, it proves an occasion of three sore evils under the Sun.

1. That as all men affect repute in the World, the young seminary of Physitians thinking this the way to render them great and considerable in the faculty of Physick: are inclined to follow that Trait, and in the mean time neglect courses more advantageous for themselves and mankind.

2. Whereas many of the present Practisers, who make most noise with their Anatomical Rattles, being men otherwise of *penetrant* wit and literature might do great service to their Generation, if

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if their wits and industry were set the right way. The contrariety falls out.

3. Others growing up being perverted by their example, the *Materia Medica* lies too much neglected: the improvement whereof is the one thing necessary. They ought rather to apply themselves in the Anatomyzing of all Natural Subjects, in order to the knowledge of their various Virtues, by resolving and educating the several Parts and Principles of which they are composed and searching out their usefulness by reasoning upon the manner of those operations by which they are prepared, and from thence calculating what uses they may be put to.

Alas, what a World of ground lyes waste in the field of Nature! how comely would it be, to see them spend their time in making further enquiries into Herbs and Roots which contain innumerable other virtues than yet are known. Had we not been more beholden to Women and Rusticks, than to the Men of Literature, very little more had been known of them now, than was a thousand years agoe.

To say nothing of those wonderful numerous treasures lockt up in the Bodies of Stones, Earth, Minerals, Mettals and Salts, which require the hands of all mankind to unlock. It were to be wished they would but bestow part of their time and ingeny in reforming the old doctrines and notions in Physick, not substituting new ones upon *Hypothesis Anatomical*: But upon the old Principles of *Acre, Acidum, Salsum, Dule, Amarum, Ponticum, Acerbum, & insipidum*; wherein *Sylvius* the Hollander hath pointed out part of the way, those things being by experience found to be the real principal disturbers of humain Bodies. The accommodating of Physickal preparations to the qualifying of those, when either of them is peccant is the only way. And all the long Methods of Physick grounded upon other Notions, the Practitioner ought to lay aside till he can find spare time to read them, as a man would do to read Romances, which, if never so Schollar like, serve only for prattle among such as having spent time the same way, are wont to admire them.

Now the Readers pardon being beg'd for this digression, which  
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is not altogether out of the way, the adversaries being grown insensible. Mr. Easton declares himself ready to justify the Truth of the Narrative and the goodness of his Medicine, by fair and sober conferences with any of the gain-saying calumniators, in the presence of any candid Physicians. And moreover if they like not these Observations upon the Narrative, they may hear farther from the Writer of them, who promises, if they leave not off slandering the more Noble way of Practice, they shall be requited with a true Catalogue of the numerous miscarriages of their Brethren.

**FINIS.**

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